dred for fifty, but, by the opposition of Mr. Staras, these notions were disagreed to.

A committee of execution was then appointed and

the meeting adjourned.
Some of the committee went for tar, others for a bag defeather; the rest stood guard before the office door.
The enough was brought to be mean the entire population of Parkville, and feathers sufficient for at least

"Now," said Capt. Wallace to Afkinson, "new, eiranger, to save trouble, off with your shirt.

With imperurbable coomes, and wi hout opening
his lips, the prisener coffee his limen and flaunct. As
he wore neither yest for coat this ceremony was soon

"He's obedient," said one of the crowd; "it's best

"He's got off too d-d easy," said another.
"That's a fact," said a third.
By this time the prisoner was naked from the loins. "Come out here," said Capt. Wallaw, "we don't

want to stnear the floor with tar.

"Silently and carefessly Athinson followed him.

Mesers Bird and Hugees then cut two paddisticks about a yard long and broad at one end atisks about a vard long and broad at one end—and proceeded slowly, amid the laughter and josts of the orawd, which Arkinson seemed neither to see nor care for, to "lay it on at least ball an inch deep, from the crown of his head to his whist; over his arms, hands, checks, brows, hair, arm-nits, eacs, back, broast and at ck. As he was becausaring Atkinson's checks, one of the operators jocularly observed that he was "touching up his whiskers;" which of course are touching up his whiskers; "which of course are touched are at mer among the crowd. All this produced great meriment among the crowd. All this while the only outward sign of mental agitation that the prisoner exhibited was an extraordinary activity in chewing and expectorating.

"Guess you've got enough on—put on the feathers," said as idle member of the committee.

"You are doing it up brown," said a voice to the committee flattering!

operators flatteringly.

"Yee, ser," said one of the operators with a laugh, see he took hold of the bay of feathers and threw a

a hancfull on the pri-oner's back.

"Pour them on," suggested a spectator.

"No, it's better to put them on in handfuls," said

Mesers. Bird, Hugher, Boydon and Samuel Johnson then tack note each of the card of two long poles. which they placed so as to form an extempore St. At-

Sit on there," said one of them, I forget who, to the tarred and leathered person.
"Why, they're going to ride him on a reil," said a ice beside to:.
"Serves the d----d scoundrel right," replied his

comparior

"He ought to be hanged," rejoined the first voice.

"He's very right to do as he's bid," said a person near the prisoner, as Atknesso caimly put his legs over the poles and sat on the part where they joined.

The four citizers named then raised him in the air—placing the end of the poles on their shoulders—and carried him through the street, which was througed with people, down to the wharf and back.

Just as the probesque procession, amid shouts of leaghts, induced remarks and other indications of

Just as the protected processed, and results to leaghter, tronical remarks and other indications of popular opinion reaches the wharf, the steamer Martha Jewett arrived there. I boarded her; and when I landed again found that the procession had changed into several circles of takers; the poles had disappeared, and the prisoner in his gratis habiliments with them. He left Parkville that evening.

TRIP UP THE MISSOURI RIVER.

From One Special Correspondent. MISSOURI RIVER, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855. Did you over hazard the navigation of the Missouri river in the month of October? If you have not, don't, upless you are gifted with the patience of Job or have a taste for seeing how people get along under difficulties. We had often heard of the sinuosities and shifting currents and snags of that wonderful stream, and had regarded these stories prefty much as we had done those of Marco Polo; that we should ever have a nearer acquaintance with their origin had not occurred to us; but the fates, or the editors of THE TRIBUNE, it is immaterial which, having decided that we should spend the Fall of this year of grace, 1855, in that land of Goshen and debatable ground, Kansas, we found ourselves in the early part of that month when the leaves turn red, and yellow and sere, standing on the levee of St. Louis, and determining which of the numerous craft ticketed for the Missouri river should have the honor of conveying us up its mi raculous course. We had previously learned that the Missouri river was unprecedentedly low. " Scant "three feet on the bars and falling " was the report, and as most of the boats we saw drew four, our meditations began to assume a mathematical cast. The Missouri river boats are generally good : in fact far too good for the present condition of that river; but on the day when we were ready to start the only best leaving was an old tub of a concern, which bad worn out its early steamboathood in the lower river trade, and proposed eking out its declining years among the snags of the upper Missouri. As we did not consider this transition purely before Christmas, we laid over one day, having the promise of three good boats on the next. Next day we made selection of the smallest and most trim-looking of the three. She was as neat and elegant, and clean as an unsunned cockle-shell and had, we learned, just returned from a trip us the Yellow Stone, with government stores, ha been eighteen hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri. We also learned that the Genos (that was her name) has been some two years in the Missouri river trade without an accident, owing to the prudence and skill of her officers; and although this latter was a fact, the miraculous nature of which we could not appreciate then so fully as now, still it determined us, and before the sun went down we were steering up the Mississippi, and when twilight had deepened into night and wrapped the shores of Illinois and Missouri in uncertain gloom, and the few stars visible were easting their dim rays on the darkened waves, w reached to where the turbid waters of the Missouri debouched into the stream; and having seen our vessel's prow pointed westward up its channel. we turned in to sleep with the pleasant reflection that so far all had gone well -alas, all of the battle

was yet to come. As we had only five hundred miles to travel, we looked upon the assurance that we should reach our destination is four days as by no means an im-probable draft on anticipation. Under a more happy state of affairs, we have no doubt we should have done so; as it was we were dooned to an inutile expectancy for more than twice that period.

More than half our passengers were destined for Kansas, and these were eliefly from the Western The other passengers were mostly mer chants and business men for the different towns and cities along the river. Some of the Kansas seeking men mesnt to settle and remain, but the majority of them, like the crafty Gibeonite, were merely bent on spying out the land, with the intenlocation, provided there should be a sufficiently flattering prospect of the "milk and

We were awakened on the first morning by a confused ringing of bells, escapades of steam, and heaving of the lead. On turning out we learned that we had made but little progress during the night, having been obliged to the up for fog and darkness, which causes subjected us to nocturnal inactivity during the whole of the voyage. were then trying to get through one of the numer ous intricacies in our course. The river was stretched in broad expanse, but broken by innumerable bars and sand banks which cut the water into ribbons. Up one of these ribbons we were slowly wending our tertuous way—and such a We were going to compare it to a pore pine, or to an insefinite number of combs set back down: but as comparisons fail, we would merely say that it was a narrow and crooked stream be tween two sand banks, full of shoals, but far mor ull of snags, logs, roots, and branches, scattered in glorious and careless profusion, and without any particular regard for the facilities of getting Among these we were passing in slow and cautious corkscrew route; now ground ing on a shoal, again missing a snag by a foot breadth—yawing, hawing, poking hither and thither, we finally got through after wearing away several hours and our patience. We indignantly asked if there were no snag boats on the river, and were informed that there had been at one

time, but the appropriation giving out they had been withdrawn, the Government no doubt think-ing that in exercising the ingenuity of our Western navigators it was conferring a greater benefit on society, than by opening up the navigation of a river which holds the commerce of a Westers empire. As the prosperity of Kansas will always depend more or less on this stream, we suppose an appropriating spirit" for its improvement, among the powers that be, will be governed by the turn given to the "vexed question."

Owing to the rapid current, and loose, sandy bed of the river, the channel is constantly changing, and so rapidly that a pilot who has made a trip down one week is at a loss where to go up the next. Indeed, the channel will sometimes change in a single night. From the fact that our boat has outstripped several others which had a few days the start of her, we infer that our pilots are a fair specimen of the trade-but at most of the difficult places the mode of procedure was to get out the yawl, in the stem of which the pilot stood with a long, slender pole, with which he poked about over the bars for the best channel. This was certainly a very safe course, but it was dreadfully slow, an looked so shockingly unscientific. In taking up a chute, if it is a long one, the only rule observed appears to be an estimate of the amount of water that comes down, this estimate being either difficult to make or not an infallible rule, for on two or three occasions after pursuing a chute for some distance it ended in an impassable bar, when we had to "bout ship" and go back and try another. We learned that our two pilots get, the one three hundred and the other two hundred and fifty dollars a month, which is certainly a very handsome thing if we consider the small amount of scientific skill which appears to be involved. Our captain, who is a man of refined and cultivated mind, appears to know more of the general character of the river than either of the pilots. The trade of pilot, in the West, does, we think, offer inducements to young men of ability and discretion Another business must, we think, be good at the points where these boats refit; we mean the bellhanging business: for such an incessant clanging and jangling is kept up between the pilot and the engineer, that we often thought it would save trouble to attach the bell-hanging apparatus to the engine, and keep it going. When our craft stuck altogether, which happened rather oftener than harmonized with our impatient wishes to reach our destination, the boat-hands resorted to the plan of "poling over," which is done on the same principle on which a man walks on crutches. Heavy beams of timber were launched one end in the stream, and the other attached to the bows of the boats by ropes, was worked by the capstan. and thus we were slowly dragged over. Then there were the heavings of the lead, and the monotonous, and attimes mournfully, sounding responses of those who were thus employed. How tantal izing when it ranged between three and four feet, while the rubbing and grating on the bottom reminded us of the precarious nature of our progress. Indeed it soon got to be a relief when the man at the lead sung out "no bottom" Yet so mournfully strange were the echoings of that cry

"no bottom! no bottom!" that we could almost fancy it as the wail of the doomed in Tophet. We were foreibly struck with the insignificant character of the improvements along the banks of the stream. But few farms have been reclaimed from the rich alluvial soil, and when we did see houses the majority of them were log cabins with an indescribable simplicity, and in many cases a very describable squaler. Supplying the passing steamers with wood appeared to be the occupation of nine tenths of these bottom residents. We suppose that one great cause of the measer improve ments in these bottoms is traceable to the high water inundations to which they are liable; but there were evidences enough to drive us to the conviction that no inconsiderable part of traceable to the want of enterprise which usually characterizes a Slave State. The attempt to en-graft Slavery on such northern territory has a double disnovantage. Few wealthy planters from the South are likely to emigrate hither with a large number of slaves, where the dependence would not be upon those products which render slave labor most profitable: consequently we find here a host of petty slaveholders who have just enough of these people to demand their attention and begot the pride and luxurious case which their presence provokes, while there is neither wealth to give the system power, nor profit to insure it duration. The higher up the river we have come. the more we have had occasion to note the improved character and seeming enterprise, not only of the towns but of the agricultural aspects presented: but we could not conceal to ourselves the fact that this was chiefly owing to a comparatively recent intusion of enterprising material from every section of the country, which in search of new localities where there would likely be a rapid rise in property, have carried with them much whole me blood and energy. We have noticed a good many forlors indications of the kind of places we alluded to first, one of the most striking being the town of Portland, some hundred and twenty miles above the mouth of the river. As the boat halted a short time at that point, we strolled ashore. All the white people we saw appeared to be lounging about in a state of blissful exemption from the toil which our first parents entailed upon the race and although all the negroes we saw were engaged at something, it was generally in a manner which showed that, true to a negro's alleged faculty for imitation, they copied after their superiors as far as they probably thought it would be safe to do so. Portland (as we learned from a half tipsy individual, who accosted us shortly after we went ashore. and who, amid a great deal of other palaver, as-sured us repeatedly that he was a gentleman)
"Portland is the outlet for an extensive back
"country." a statement which a glance at the landing inclined us to receive with some reservation. A sandy bank some twenty feet high fronted the river, and along the face of this a very narrow readway had been cut down to a small strip of beach at the bottom. That my sensible animal, not blind, could be driven down such a place did not appear to us as very probable, but a couple of negroes with a two-horse wagon in charge, soon showed us the modus operandi: they backed their team down one of them holding their heads, and another pulling at the wheels. We strolled off another pulling at the wheels. and did not wait to see how they got up again. The town occupied a good natural situation—a ridge situated in a break of the bluffs. At the up per end of the tewn was a small stream; over it a bridge had been thrown—but such a bridge! It had neither parapet nor railing, and had such an antique and "suspension appearance, that it re-called to us the descriptions of those found by Humboldt, in South America. We saw what ap-peared to be the remains of a tobacco warehouse, but, judging from appearances, it had outlived its utilitarian objects. A few of the houses had a moderately neat appearance, and were still begint

the bell hurried us on board. Hermann, which stands on the right bank of the river, and is the furthest point to which the Pacific railroad from St. Louis is completed, is a very neat and handsome-looking place. Surrounded by high and rocky bluffs, and partly built on their slope, the hillsides, and in some instances their summits, are crowned with vineyards. The grape culture of Hermann, we learned, was chiefly in the hands of Germans. Hermann labors under one dis advantage, however, which affects nearly all of the towns on the Missouri river: we mean by being to some extent inaccessible in a low stage of water. We intended to have stopped there, but had to take a chute running behind an island opposite the place. Such was also the case with Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. Both of these places had good landings, and with a few inches more water we could have reached them. as it was, we had to deny ourselves the pleasure Jefferson City contained a few good buildings. spart from those few-the State house and the Penitentiary-there was little of interest, and the place looked small to what we expected. The State house is large and imposing, built on a very pretty hill: but we could not admire its archi tecture-the dome being too small and the semi

with the withered remains of the flowering vines,

which the frosts of early October had nipped; but

the majority had a tasteless and unpainted appear-

ance, which made us sigh for the infusion of a few

grains of Yankee enterprise. But the ringing of

circular colonnade out of keeping
Some distance below Hermann the Pacific rail
road reached the river-bank, and was constructed

meetly along the face of the bluffs, with fills oc casionally along a strip of bottom. Above Her mann to Jefferson City it follows the river in the same manner—to which latter point it will be completed in a short time. As the bold and high bluds in many cases jut into the river, the road is cut around their base, sometimes through a solid rock, and sometimes through a mass of sandy and rocky debris, which in places clings in a steep slope, like a swallow's nest, to the grav limestone rocks. Round the base of these bluffs the road makes innumerable curves, which, we apprehend, are much more in accordance with the es of beauty than the facilities of transportation. Beautiful and romantic looking bluffs they are, too the face and brow of the cliffs being tufted with cedars, and forest trees of many kinds, chiefly oak, growing up wherever there was earth enough for he roots to clasp, and crowning the summit of the bills, where soil covered up the rock and covered

the peaks with verdure.
One of the prettiest towns we saw on the river was Booneville. Here the State fair was held, and although we had no opportunity to stroll over the town and examine how far its better aspects predominated, or how much of what Sam Shek would term the "black knob" was on it, we are under the impression from what we saw that it has a fair share of wholesome prosperity. as elsewhere, we could not reach the landing for shoals; but it has one advantage in the possession of a low water landing at the upper end of the town, where our boat put ashore some freight. Indeed, our observation of this shifting stream has convinced us that no town is secure of a landing unless she have one on each bank and another some-

where near the middle. Pretty much the same remarks that we have pplied to Booneville are applicable to Glasgow and runswick-that is, on a smaller scale. . True, both of these latter places are at present situated directly on the present navigation channel, but neither of them has trusted to the flattering prospect sufficiently to build a levee. Glasgow has some kind of a landing, but Brunswick is within a trifle of being unapproachable. There are some very pretty buildings, both public and private, in both places, and considerable symptoms of business. At Brunswick there was rather a large deputation of idlers to welcome us, however, and

some slight evidences of the " black knob. We had almost forgotten that we saw a lot of cannel coal lying on the bank at a point called Benet's Landing, about one hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the river. We learned that it was very abundant some four miles from the river, from which place it had been hauled Above Boeneville we also saw stone-coal exposed on the bank for sale. It was taken directly from the bluff behind, which rose at a pretty steep slope from the water; yet although it was merely to dig out of the face of the hill and carry a few yards down the bank, they asked fifteen cents per bushel

Nearly three hundred miles above the mouth of the Missouri river stands a rather shabby-looking place called Windsor City. The "city" is a third or fourth rate town, built in a break in the blaff, and standing partly on a hill which lies between them. This was the post of the Mormons during their sejourn in Missouri, their chief city and resi-dence being some twenty miles in the interior. It was to this point they retreated when the Misurians rose to drive them from the State. Here that singular and infatuated people were hemmed in by their enemies, who occupied the highgrounds around the town and watched the river, killing many of the Mormons before they capitulated and sgreed to leave the State, which they did, and sought Illinois, again to build a city and a temple. again to awaken the jealousy and hatred of those among whom they migrated, and again to be driven out to seek the shelter of the mountains and deserts

that encircle Uteh. As our journey draws to its close we have a very vivid picture of "low water traveling" stamped upon our mental retina. Yet although we have already been twice as long as we expected, we can not complain, as our boat has been managed with a prudence that has enabled us to outstrip many that have been more reckless. Indeed, had the river been in good stage, which it generally is except at this season, we do not know a better or cheaper way of getting West: always provided a good boat and good officers can be had, for we would have no idea of rattling over the array of snags we have seen with a careless or reckless captain. Our own commander, Captain Throck-morton, has exhibited such untiring care and judicious management that we have come to the con-

clusion that he must own the boat. A cabin passage to Kansas city, from St. Louis, can often be had when the water is in good stage for ten dollars, board and stateroom included. Even now it is only fourteen, and some boats have carried lately for twelve, although how a steamer can afford to carry passengers for eight days or longer, and board them as luxuriously as we have been boarded at the table of the Genoa, for that sum, is not very clear to us. Impatient although we have been, we are almost beginning to acquire an affection for the boat. Everything has been so neat and clean, and so different from what we have often encountered on boats. The management of the culinary and domestic arrangements is in the hands of the sable race, and so well have they filled their part that we feel half inclined to cour tenance the luxurious ease it superinduces, and reprobate Cowper. With the indolence which steamboat traveling begets, and a little selfishness thrown in, it is almost enough to convert one to the comfortable doctrine that "niggers were made "to wait on white folks." The chef da cuisme was a venerable specimen of a mulatto, with a good deal of the whitey brown in his composition. and the ends of his dark woolly hair were silvered in quite a patriarchal manter. With what an air of majestic dignity did he stand at the foot of the table, and after the soup course tinkle his little bell. Three warning signals were given, and at the third the expectant waiters, who watched their leader with an air that showed they felt the im-portance of every movement, whisked off the covers and paraded round the table in grand style. with their tin emblems, brandished in air, like the lamps and pitchers of Gideon's men. And what a striking commentary on the doctrine of amalgamation they presented: they were of every hue from the deep sable to the indifferently dirty yellow. and two white youths, who were evidently quoted at a discount amongst the troop, brought up the

The length of the voyage has begun to soften the distrust with which strangers are apt to regard each other. Temporary friendships are patened up, and a disposition manifested to make the most if the accidents which have thrown these fragments of society together. Even the brief history of a steamboat trip can tolerate and beget an ariscracy. There are two elderly gentlemen of ro tund proportions, who evidently consider them-selves of the pipe-clay formation. The most selves of the pipe-clay formation. The most portly of the two is evidently a man of substance. nd from the manner in which we have once or twice heard him speak of "isms," while in conversation with others, he has evidently a devout horror of all such heresies. The most of our passengers have been remarkably abstemious, and we erily believe that the barkeeper would have been ruined this trip but for the considerate efforts of

these two elderly gentlemen.

We heard a rumor a day or two ago that ex-Gov.

Reeder had been killed by some of the fire-eaters at Independence, but learn at Lexington that the report was incorrect. Whether there was any disturbance to justify the rumor we have been most, will land us on the debatable ground of Kansas, the readers of THE TRIBUNE may expect to hear of everything that transpires.

THE TURF.

The annuncement that a pacing match was to take piace yesterday drew together an immense concourse of persons to witness the sport. The weather, toe, could not have been more delightful, and the track was unusually good. Theiro was the favorite and

MACHINE FOR DISTRIBUTING TYPES.

Attempts to facilitate the setting of type have been very frequently made, but we have now to chronicle a very beautiful, ingenious, and so far as tested very successful machine for distributing or returning type to their boxes after the printing is completed. The in ventor is Mr. Victor Beaumont of this city, a scientific and skillful mechanic, who has labored for a considerable time to overcome all the practical difficulties, and has now produced and put in use in THE TRIBUSE office a full-sized machine capable of distributing thirty lines of the brevier type of THE TRIBUNE in three minutes. The machine is antomatic and distributes with perfect accuracy everything but two-m and three-em quadrats without any attendance except to supply the matter at short intervals. The types are carefully picked apart and are left standing in lines suitable for a type-setting machine, or tumbled uncerement usly into boxes as may be desired, the latter being easier as requiring less labor and care in their removal by the attendants. The principle on which the machine is able to discriminate and put each type in its appropriate place is that of feeling, not the face, but the sides of the body. Each type is prepared expressly for the purpose by cutting three nicks on its coges, differently arranged for each letter. The letter a, for example, is manufactured with three nicks, called one, two and three, counting from the highest; chas one, two and four, b has two, three and five, &c. The channel leading to each box is provided with a mouth of the same form, excefully exe cu'ed in hardened steel to withstand the wear, and the lines of type are presed up successively against all these channels until the right one is presented, when the first type in the line pops in, leaving the next to commence a similar round. The receiving channels are arranged in a circle, faces inward, and the lines of type to be distributed are ranged radially in a horizontal wheel of somewhat less diameter. This wheel is properly geared and rolls around within the inclosure, presenting each type rapidly but gently to every aperture. The fires are thrust cutward in the wheel by suitable springs, which are simultaneously compressed by a simple movement when it is desired to supply more matter. In working out the details of this machine the most beautiful simplicity has been arrived at, and every type is seized on entering its proper channel by a spring lever of sufficient force to tear it from its fellows, however adhesive may be its alkaline and inky bond. A similar lever guards the exit of each tope from the wheel, and the hold is slackened only during the instant it presses fairly against the steel mouth of a channel for its reception. Thirty lines are received at once in the wheel, and the machine has Meagher for his ecture, and the managers of the Acadbeen for several months in operation without appearing to wear or otherwise isjure the sides of the The nicks cause a slight annoyan to by catching the raie in setting, but this evil will probably be overcome by practice. We consider that the machine deserves a very high degree of attention and promises a great economy in the business of printing.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FALSE RUMOR. - It was bruited about the city yesterday afterneon that the steamship Hermann, now in her seventeenth day out from Liverpool to this port, had been wrecked at sea, and for a white considerable alarm was manifested in various quarters. No information to that effect has been received, and the underwriters stemp the rumor as false.

FOR EUROPE -The steamer St. Louis is to take the place of the steamer Union, and will leave New York on Sunday, the 28th inst., at poon.

Sailing of the San Jacinto -The United States war steamer San Jacinto sailed yesterday from this port for Stam and Japan, as the flag ship of the East

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER UNION .- The steamship Union, Adams, her ca for Havre 20th inst., returned jesterday. On Monday last, in lat. 410 lon. 650, she broke her water-wheel sheft, and in consequence was obliged to return for repairs. The weather was fair and p'essant at the time, and the accident was entirely unexpected. All the passengers were well.

MARINE DISASTER. - We learn from a correspondent at Vergeunce, writing under date of Oct 24, 1855, the following: Capt. Wright, an estimable citizen of Essex, New-York, while passlog Westport on Sunday merning last, was knecked from his vessel by the swinging of the boom and drowned. Through cuips ble negligence there was no yawl attached to the craft, and although he sustained himself for some minutes upon the water, his crewwas powerless to assist him.

The first stow of the sesson is falling this morning. MARISE DISASTERS ON LARE MICHIGAN. -- On Mon day, during a severe storm on Lake Michigan, the propeler Allegany, from Buffalo to Milwaukee with merchandise, was lost off the North Point. In the square timber for the Government piers, in attempting to make the mouth of the river, went ashore tempting to make the mouth of the river, went ashore just ourside the South pier. She pounded for about half an hour and then completely smashed to pieces. As soon as she was seen reveral gentlemen manned the life-boat to go to the rescue of the crew, but before they could get down the river it was too late. Capt. Wickman of the schooner Lark, took the yawi from his own vessel, and with the men of his crew passed out the mouth of the river, in the face of a most terrific see, and went round to the rescue of the crew of the see, and went round to the rescue of the crew of the Oricane as soon as she struck. But as they came alongside of the Oricans, a sea took the boat and carried it completely over the stern of the vessel, expensions the result of the result o using the men at once. They however successed a getting to ber on a second boat and saving some of the crew. The captain, mate and a passenger ware swept overboard and lost from the wreck.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The following premiums were yesterday awarded for the best fruits on exhibition:

the best fruits on exhibition:

Best six varieties, Wm. Crascope, Hoboken, silver medal.
Second best six varieties, Thomas W. Fised, Brooklyn.
Largest collection, Howey & Co. Beston, silver cap.
Largest collection, A. San & Co., Sewburgh, silver cap.
Thire largest collection, John boil, Newark, silver cap.
Thire largest collection, John Conzens, Dablys ferry, silver medal.
(These grapes are without exception the best native grapes
ever exhibited in New-York, being larger in berries than any
blick Hamburg in the Crysts! Palace.]
Second best 12 ciusters, Wm. A. Underhill, Croban Point,
Teird best 12 ciusters, Dr. Thor, Fowler, East Flahkill.
Carawas Grapes.

Best 12 ciusters, Wm. A. Underhill, Croban Point, silver medal.
FORELLY, EALPYS.

Best four varieties, Mrs. F. B. Duriee, Fall River, Cons. lier up.

Sound best four varieties, J. F. Miller, Throganeck, siver cap.

Best two varieties, Mrs. F. B. Durfee, Fail River, siver medal,

Best burch bank Hamburg, Mrs. F. B. Durfee, Fail River.

Best muser, Alexabdus, Sira F. B. Durfee, Fail River.

Best 12, weight 11 lbs., Wm. S. Smith Carlton st., Brooklyn Best 12 Job Angel, New Hamburg silver medal.

Second best 12, in H. Certsiyou, *taten Island.

CRANDERRIES.

Best half peck cultivated, E. Bagley, Usquepaug, silver medal. Bost 12 free-stone, Job Angel New Hamburgh, Dawning's

But collection J.W. Balley, Platteburgh, N.Y., silver cap. Second best collection, Joseph Parker, West Report, VL, 81-er, 179. ver cuts.
Third best collection, silver medal.
Best six varieties, Dr. Theodors Fowler, East Fishkill, silver

neda!. Second best six varieties, George Parker, West Rupert, Vt. Third best six varieties, Ceach H. Earl, Newark, N. J. Reet II table applies, Aff. Wil jameon, English neighborhood, N. J. Dewning's fruits.
Second best 12 table apples, E. S. Noyes, Fortham, N. Y.

Mr. Parks exhibits spar k jos. A shope, formand, and a clincinnati, of great exhibits and still wints from his vineyard at Cincinnati, of great exhibitence. We understand he has established an agency in this city.

The exhibition of fruits this year is very fair. The

hot-house grapes are very poor, while the native grapes are better perhaps than ever before shown in this city. The exhibition of pears is good, though we were all a little elsappointed with Mr. Hovey, wao exhibits nearly 200 varieties; but such grand old pears as the Duchesse, Louise Bonne and Flemish beauty are realy poorer than we remember to have seen er r Last night LUTHER R. MARSH delivered an address

at the Palace before a rather small audience.

HOUSE THISF CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- WOL Stewart, north This Caroll In the act. - Web. Stewart, a journey man beker, was detected and servered on Thomsan might in the bouse of F. Ougel, No. 62 Herter street, which he had enterpre, so is alleged, by means of false keys, for the proper of their Her was based better Junior Stevansa, who appeals her ap for teni.

FINE WHATHER Por The Tribune. The clammiest rain-a boundiess bog of mat-Perpetual spitting of the atteiner mow-Double-edged blasts, engesting blows and blood;

Cutting from crown to toe enpenatrable for stire ' i with smo'te-Blinded blarphomers interchanging curses; No quip equivocal, no pot-house joka, The sullen crowd rehearses.

No huckster, poised between two teeming cans. Singing of supports the tune of "Oysters" No vesper milk maid, busiling in her pans-No stave of mandlin revitors

Above, beneath, around, on every side, Snow, rain, mud, for-all juices and all rapore That Calibanic browing can provide For one of Horato's capera.

The cosy rug, the ingle's raddy blaze-Comfort and elegance employed togethe To sorve the tes-and such bewitching ways! Fine weather, sir, fine weather!

FIRES.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET.

At 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the cellar of a three-story brick building rear of No. 278 Fifth street, occupied by Edward Hopkins as a cooper shop. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded in certifiing the fire to the building in which it originated. Mr. Hopkins estimates his loss at about diffeen hurdred collars. No insurance. The building is owted by Wm. Bownell, and is damaged to the amount of three hundred dollars. Insued for one thousand dollars in the Ratgers insurance company.

CITY ITEMS.

Lantes' FAIR .- The ladies of St. Francis Xavier's church, in Sixteenth street, are holding a fair at No. 814 Broacway, just above Grace church, which is one of the most pleasant resorts of the city for the present. It is open every afternoon and evening. This church is noted for its excellent music, and many will gladly embrace the opportunity of manifesting by their preence their sense of graticule for the plussure they have experienced in this respect alone. The ladies of the church are doing everything in their power to make the occasion attractive and successful

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES .- The introductory lecture of the course was delivered by Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening last, to a large and appreciative audience. At the close, ex Alderman Purdy presented some highly complimentary resolutions thanking Mr. emy of Music for the free use of their building.

MR. MEAGUER'S LECTURE -The committee of the Mechanics Institution exhibited on Thursday evening a commondable wisdom in the selection of the orator of their opening night. After Jenny Lind and Rachel, we have seen no one, perhaps, capable of drawing so large a house as Mr. T F. Meagher. Last evening the Academy was crowded to its utmost limits, ample and affluent as are its proportions; and from every crevice there broke, curing the lecture—the more remarkable in its excellence for being out of Mr. Meagher's loved national and romantic sphere - bursts of plaudits which even these great artists might truly have cavled. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Charles H. Delevan, the secretary of the Institution, to whose unwearying exertions are mainly due the success which has bitherto crowned this most useful association, and which, we hope and believe, is but the blossom of a still richer and riper career.

TURKEY AND HER INSTITUTIONS.—The concluding lecture of the course on the above subject was delivered on Thursday evening in Clinton hall, Astor place, by Mr. C. Oscanyan, before an intelligent assembly of ladies and gentlemen. The points of the discourse were ably dwelt upon. At the conclusion of the lecture, Pref. Hackley of Co umbia college moved that the assembly be organized by calling Dr. Ma hews to the chair. Prof H. then offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Oscanyan for his instructive and entertaining course of feetu es; and also a second, requesting him to repeat the course at a period not distant, in order that others might enjoy the satisfaction of listening to them. The resolutions, which were seconded by W. H. Levison, were adopted unaulmously.

GROSS CARELESSNESS ON THE PART OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES AT THE ARRESTS. -On 10th inst. the flank company National Grays, under command of Capt. Rayner, together with the other companies attached to the with regiment, proceeded to the ground at the Red bouse, Harlem, for regimental inspection and drift. Ten rounds of cartridge, presumed to be "blank car-"tridges," were dealt to each man, but before being same storm the brig Orleans, owned by Valentine of used they were examined and from one of them a but-Chicago, with a cargo of lumber, and a deck load of let was taken, the ball being deenly imbedded in the powder. This may in some measure account for the sad accident that eccurred during the past Summer a Kirgston, when the seventh regiment National Guard went through the exercise of loading and firing, and a mother and child were shot. In the case abovementioned another serious and perhaps fatal accident would doubtless have occurred had not the cartridges been examined by the proper regimental officer. It is to be hoped that the proper officer in the arsenal department will make a rigid investigation in this mat-

> The Councilmen held a special meeting last evening, and fixed the places for holding the polls in the Seventh

> PERSONAL .- Mr. Thackeray has engaged rooms at the Clarendon hotel, and will arrive in town in the course of to-day.

VISIT OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND BOTS.—The little orphan boys from Randall's island were in the Park yesterday morning, with drums beating and colors flying, and made a brave show in their new Winter clothes. After passing in review before Mayor Wood and other city dignituries, the youngsters marched to the room of the governors of the Almshouse, where they partook of a plentiful lunch. The excursion wound up with a visit to the fair of the American institute at the Ciystal Palace.

ORTHAN FUND FOR NORFOLK AND PORTMOUTH. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:

Clerks, by C. E. Hystt, Esq.

Total JOHN THOMSON, Transport. Irring Bank, Oct. 28, 1855.

CRICKET CLUZ.-The return match between the Aibany and Harlem cricket clubs commences on Monday sext, at 10 o'clock, on the ground of the Harlem ctub, One-bundred and fourteenth street, between First and Second avenues.

THE FIRST SNOW HEREABOUT .- There was & slight fall of snow on Staten Island on Thursday of ternoen.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - Last evening a young women of reputed bad churacter, named June ---- while in a private sa con in Broadway, near Leonard at. attempted to put an end to her life by swallowing a quantity of Isadausm. She was discovered lying upon the floor insensible by one of the servants, and conveyed to the New York hospital.

FALL PRON a WINDOW - Mary Hatton, residing at No. 87 Park street was designously injured yesteriax also noon by falling from a thing story window of a dwelling in Chambers street. She was exceeded to the New York hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- Thos. Secord, a dealer in butter Ac, residing in New Jersey, was terribly injured yeaterday afternoon, in consequence of being cumple between a Jessey City ferry best and the ferry bridge majoracy City. He was conveyed to the New Yerk hospital, and will probably lise one

For ND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, about thirteen years of age, was found yes orday in the East river, near the foot of Jackson street, and an inquest was held upon it by scroper O'Donnell. The deceased was about four feet serent inches in eaght, had red hit; and was plain; drossed. The body held be an shout a week in the water. A recitet of "Death" by drowning "was rendered.

ASSAULT BY A LUNATIC.—George A. Tierny, a mid-die-aged man, residing at Na. 227 Greenwich street, while laboring under an attack of delirium treamons, yesterday, rished into a procession of firemen as it was passing through Greenwich arrest, and seising one of the emphase by the threat attempted to chicke him. He was arrested by olider Samuson, and while being taken to the chief's office drew from his posted a pistol with which he attempted to shoot the officer. The weapon was taken from him, and he was locked up in a coll.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZIENERT.—A young man ramed Joseph McDonough was y-stordey arrested, charged with on begzing \$240, which his employer. Mrs. Augustus Donop, had intrusted him with to pay custom house duries, but which he appropriate to the own tree. He was held to be a 1 \$500 to snawer the charge.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Pala cannot exist where this great Electric Remedy is ap-

Sold of Documents a bottle,

By all Divergines.

And at the Company's sepot, Nos. 22 and 24 Now-et

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119
Proof at -See under head of Painta.

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[Advertisement.] THE OLD HOMESTEAD. [Advertisament.]

A WORD OF CAUTION .- We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Communition a resort to some patent yet simple remedy, like Wisran's hastan or Wille Chrany, would have saved the life and hasith of the sufferers. BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS-For boantily-

ing the complexion and evaduating all tan, pimples or fraction from the tace. Frygipus & Co., Franklin-square. New York, for eace by C. H. Ring, Broadway, and all Druggiess. WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, Bülons and Liver Diseases and to aspecially recommended to persons of chicate constitutions. Sold by all respectable Apothecesies and at the principal depot, somer of Thest, and Shay. [Advertisament.]

All who write should go to Wilmarth's, No. 44 Maideolane, and see his new style of Pen and Pencils, oxload Lownd's Patent. The best things of the kind ever issued, extended and the standard of the standard

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The best assortment of FINE TEAS will be found at the Castrot Tea Company's newly-creeted and elegant store No. 125 Chathamest, (between Fean and Research 15th.) the oldest Tea est shinkment in the City. We assure our renders they can do letter here than elsewhere, other a wholesake or retail. No branch stores.

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is aumious to make known the means of cars. Will send (fer) the precription used. Direct to the Rev. Journ 55. Dawnall, No. 59 Funtoust, Brooklyn, D. Y.

[Advertisement.]
CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of the Fixtures, at the Warerooms Mosab and of John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original,
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The great Inhaling Remedy for Astuma, Com SUMPTION and all Diseases of the Throat and Longs—Dr. Cua-tr's Hyggerna. Themsonic have been restored to health the past year by the Hygieson. Principal office, Mo. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 185 Broadway. Price only 93 a package. Br. Curris will be at the office daily from 19 to 1 o'clock where he may be consulted free of charge.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

FIRE.-About 41 o'clock yesterday moraing a fire broke out in the residence of ex-Mayor A. J. Berry, but was extinguished in a few moments without the aid of the Fire department. Damage trifling. BURNED WHILE IN A FIL.-A man named Robert

BURNED WHITE IN A FIT.—A man named Robert Rottenberg a Germen, was as severely burned yeared y, about 11 o'clock, A. M., tast he life is despaired of. It seems that he was taken with an apoptectic fit white siving near the store at he residence, Soc. 198 Even-street. Brook ys, and fell on the stove at her beautiff in the country it to cepsize splitting the rad hot coals over him, burning him about the face and body most terriby. He was alone in the bouss at the time of the accident, and no one knew of the occurrence until attention was existed to the amoke assuing from the windows and doors of the house, the coals having ignired the flooring of the room. When the neighbor rushed in Bottenberg was lying on the floor as he had fallon—bacatable. The fire was extinguished, and the neformation mus received medical and from Dr. Kanout. He was yesterday afternoon rumoved to the hospital at Fiatoush.

FIREMEN'S VISIT -- Nontune engine company No. 5 of New-bayer paid a visit to Brooking yesterday, and went the acceptance of Book and Ledder company find I who escuried them through the streets and to the different places of interest in the city, accompanied by two sends of music. The companies unade a time appearance.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening a Mr. S-ymonr, while in the set of steeping off the ferry boat at Jersey City, had his leg caught between the heat and bridge, causing a compound factors of the kine. Br Olivit, who was delied, savised to have him sent to the New York hospital.

Posice. — Patrick Hughs from New-York was arrested on Thunday evening at Hobsken, charged with disorderly conduct (fighting) and scattered to the county jul. He tied to necape by resing from the police station house, but was cought and then received the sentence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TRAM-OUT. M.

Joshua H. Baten and others agt. Philip Crooks, et al.—Order of arrset vacated, plaintiff to pay \$16 come on the motion, and reference feet, and defendant to stipulate agt to bring any action for false arrest. SUPERIOR COURT-Oct. 26-Before Judge OAKLEY

TRESPANS AS TO STEAM-ENGINES.

James Springsted ar. Robt. W. Lowber, Ju. C. Buckingham, William H. Marsh and Ell Ferquen.

A steam ergine and tranchinery in possession of Joseph Walker. Thirty-skith street, new Eighth avenue, was levied, upon by the sterid, on execution in favor of Mr. Mc Nargaton, are sold to Mr. Sutter for four hundred deliars. Mr. Sytugated took his bid. The mechicary was placed in the care of Mr. Schoonmaker from whem he was taken by a dozen man, it was easid, in the employ Mr. Lowber, who claimed to have a martage upon and cattled to it. Mr. Springsted brings the present suit for damage, eximine fiftees hundred dollars, the value. It was claimed by Mr. I owber that he so d the unashinary to Mr. Walker on credit, who enhangently sold it to Mr. Achterma has foreman, who gave his martages for sieven hundred dollars, with his acts, to Mr. Lowber, lasteed. In opposition to this it was